

VISIT...

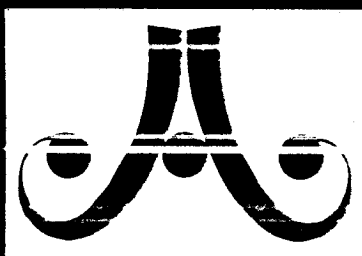
LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

THE **AUGMENTED** Scale In Jazz

A Player's Guide

By Walt Weiskopf & Ramon Ricker

For ALL Instruments



THE AUGMENTED SCALE
IN JAZZ

BY

WALT WEISKOPF

AND

RAMON RICKER

VASASKOLAN
JBR
GAYLE

© 1993 Jamey Aebersold

Jamey Aebersold, 1211 Aebersold Dr., New Albany, Indiana 47150

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Augmented Scale Construction	3
How Composers and Performers Have Used Augmented Material	6
How You Can Use the Augmented Scale	12
Rules for Using Augmented Scales	13
Introductory Exercises	15
Diatonic Patterns	23
Chromatic Patterns	29
Minor II-V-I Patterns	34
Etudes	36
About the Authors	60

INTRODUCTION

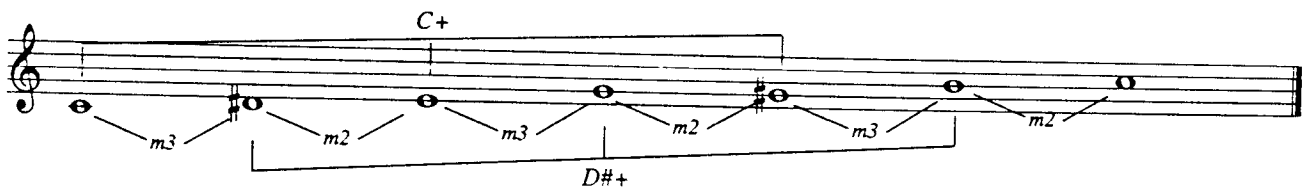
Much has been written about diminished scales, triads and seventh chords and their use in jazz improvisation, but relatively little discussion has focused on augmented material. Of the two, the diminished scale has taken the primary role in coloring jazz improvisation through the Swing and Bebop eras and retains that position today. The augmented scale and triad, on the other hand, have been used in modern jazz in more of an intuitive way. What this book attempts to do is to de-mystify the augmented scale and put it to practical use in various jazz settings. While certain jazz theory and improvisation books have discussed this scale in passing, the authors are aware of no previous writings or publications which have dealt with this subject in depth.

The first section of this book explains the scale and its possible uses. The second section offers exercises and etudes which will help the student develop the technique necessary to use the material in jazz improvisation but perhaps most importantly, this section will aid in assimilating the sound of the scale in one's ear.

AUGMENTED SCALE CONSTRUCTION

Often called the *minor third, half-step scale*, the augmented scale bears the same relationship to augmented triads as does the diminished scale to diminished seventh chords. The eight-note diminished scale is made up of two diminished seventh chords related by a whole-step. (i. e., $Cdim^7$ and $Ddim^7$). Similarly, the six note **augmented scale** can be thought of as **two augmented triads** a minor third apart, ($C+$ and E_b+ for example)¹. Looked at another way, one can build the scale by alternating minor third and minor second intervals until the octave is reached. (Ex.1)

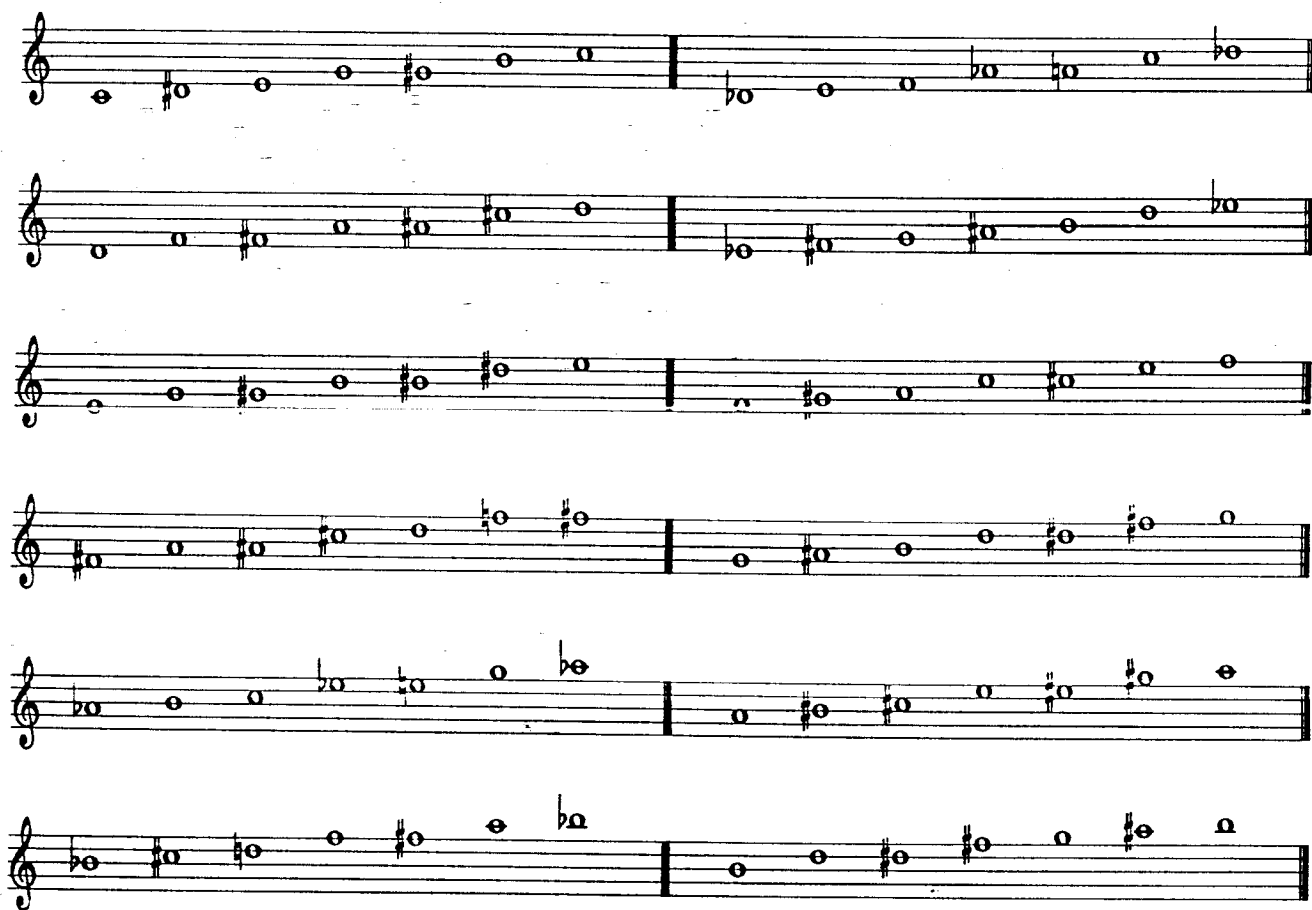
Example 1. Augmented scale construction



¹ The symbol used to signify a raised fifth in a chord symbol is a "+" ($C+$). The abbreviation "aug" is also equally correct (Caug). One frequently encounters "#5" and "+5" in chord symbols such as $C7\#5$, $C7+5$.

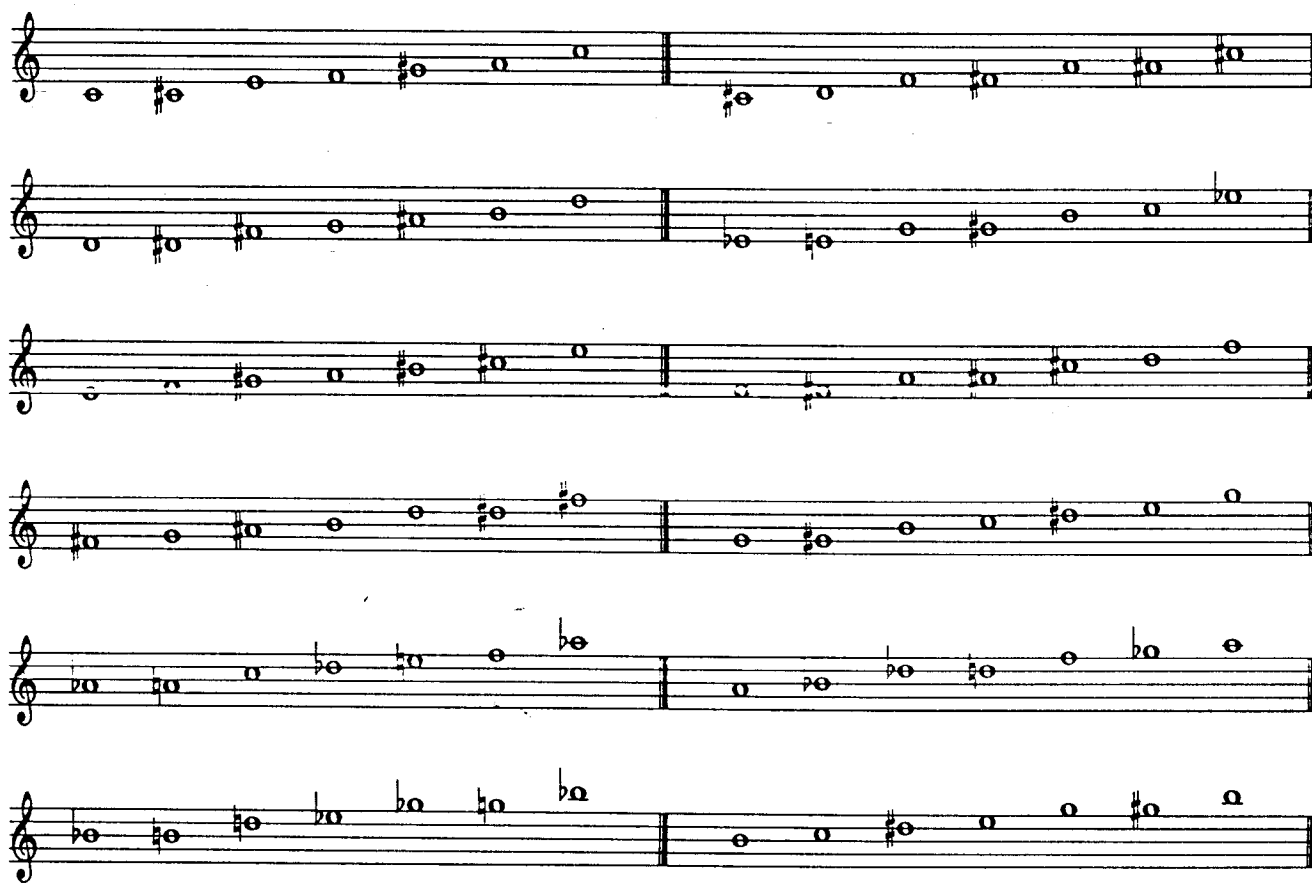
Because of its symmetrical nature, there are only four different augmented scales. (As there are only four different augmented triads.) In other words, the twelve augmented scales use only four different sets of notes. In the example below notice how the scales C, E, Ab are related. (Remember to think enharmonically). Also look at Db, F, A; D, F#, Bb and Eb, G, B. **An augmented scale uses the same notes as the augmented scale a major third away.**

Example 2. Augmented scales constructed on every half step



If the reader is familiar with basic jazz theory he/she will remember that it is accepted practice to call the scale which alternates whole step-half step, the diminished scale. (It begins with a whole step.) It is equally correct and accepted to call the scale which alternates half step-whole step, the inverted diminished scale. (It begins with a half step.) It follows that the same logic can be applied to the augmented scale. Therefore, the inverted augmented scale begins with a half step and alternates half step, minor third. Those readers with an analytical or theoretical bent will have already discovered that the C augmented scale has the same notes in it as the D $\sharp$, G or B inverted augmented scales.

Example 3. Inverted augmented scales constructed on every half step



How Composers and Performers Have Used Augmented Material

In examining improvised solos it appears to the authors that most soloists have used augmented scales and triads in an intuitive manner. It is doubtful that many of the players cited in this book have systematically tried to codify their use of this material. They know what sounds good to them. It is their ears and intuition that occasionally lead them to the use of augmented material. However, two players that might be an exception to this speculation are John Coltrane and Michael Brecker.

Coltrane's composition *One Down, One Up*² is a perfect example of the use of the augmented scale. In fact the entire composition is based on this scale, as is Trane's solo. The tune is thirty-two bars long with the form AABA. Structurally, it is reminiscent of his more familiar composition *Impressions*³, in that only two chords are used for the entire piece. Instead of minor chords, *One Down, One Up* uses dominant chords. The "A" section is Bb⁷#5. Similarly, in the "B" section only Ab⁷#5 is used. Coltrane's first solo after the head is an intense fourteen choruses (6:30 in length). After McCoy Tyner solos Trane re-enters with a second solo. This solo is three minutes long before he states the head out! During this nine and one half minutes of improvising over just two chords, Coltrane almost exclusively uses the Bb inverted augmented scale for the "A" section, and the Ab inverted augmented scale for the "B" section! What makes this even more unique is that other players of Coltrane's generation would usually choose to improvise on material based on the whole tone scale when playing over this chord type. Below are excerpts, in tenor saxophone key, from the head and the solo. (Ex. 4 and 5)

Example 4. First three measures of *One Down, One Up*



Example 5. Excerpt of Coltrane's solo on *One Down, One Up*



² *THE MASTERY OF JOHN COLTRANE, VOL. 2. (To the Beat of a Different Drummer)*; MCA Impulse 2-4139. A different version can also be found by McCoy Tyner on *RE-EVALUATION: THE IMPULSE YEARS*; MCA-Impulse 2-4156.

³ *Impressions* is AABA. The A sections are Dmi⁷ and the B section is Ebmi⁷.

Michael Brecker seems to use augmented material relatively often. Over altered dominant chords one of his favorite techniques is to outline a major^{7#5} chord a major third above the root. In example six, an Amaj^{7#5} chord is emphasized. Beats one through three of this passage can be analyzed as part of the F augmented scale. In example seven an Ebmaj^{7#5} chord is outlined. This is could be derived from the B augmented scale.

Example 6. Michael Brecker example from *Freight Trane*⁴



Example 7. Michael Brecker example from *Straphangin*⁵



Bob Berg occasionally uses this same technique. In the following example from *Steppin'*⁶, the chord is D^{7#11}. Berg plays the upper extensions of the chord by outlining a major^{7#5} chord based on the seventh of D^{7#11} (Cmaj^{7#5}). This could be derived from the C augmented scale. (Ex. 8)

Example 8. Bob Berg example from *Steppin'*



4 YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT IT (Jack Wilkins), Chiarascuro, CR-185
 5 STRAPHANGIN' (The Brecker Brothers), Arista, AL9550
 6 LIVE IN EUROPE (Bob Berg), Red Records, VPA-178

Keeping examples 6, 7 and 8 in mind, observe how the $\text{maj}^{\#5}$ chord is included in the chords outlined below. From a player's standpoint the augmented scale can be used with any chord which contains a $\text{maj}^{\#5}$ chord. (Ex. 9)

Example 9. Major seventh, augmented chords contained within other chords

Four musical examples are shown, each consisting of a staff with a chord label and a scale line:

- Example 1:** Chord $\text{C}^{13}(\#11)$. The scale is $\text{B}^{\flat}\text{maj}^{\#5}$. The instruction "use the $\text{B}^{\flat}$ augmented scale" is written above the staff.
- Example 2:** Chord $\text{C}^{7\#5}_{9}$. The scale is $\text{E}\text{maj}^{\#5}$. The instruction "use the E augmented scale" is written above the staff.
- Example 3:** Chord $\text{Cmi}^9(\text{maj}^7)$. The scale is $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{maj}^{\#5}$. The instruction "use the $\text{E}^{\flat}$ augmented scale" is written above the staff.
- Example 4:** Chord $\text{Cmi}^{11}(\flat 5)$. The scale is $\text{G}^{\flat}\text{maj}^{\#5}$. The instruction "use the $\text{G}^{\flat}$ augmented scale" is written above the staff.

Below is an example played by Michael Brecker. The tune is *Freight Train*. The changes are the same as measures 2-4 of *Blues for Alice* changes. Beginning with the C^7 , Brecker plays off of the $\text{B}^{\flat}$ augmented scale. (Ex. 10)

Example 10. Brecker example from *Freight Train*

A musical staff showing a sequence of chords and a scale:

- Chords: $\text{A}^{\phi 7}$, $\text{D}^7(\flat 9)$, Gmi^7 , C^7 , Fmi^7 , $\text{B}^{\flat 7}(\#5)$.
- A bracket below the staff, spanning from the C^7 chord to the $\text{B}^{\flat 7}(\#5)$ chord, is labeled "Bb augmented scale".

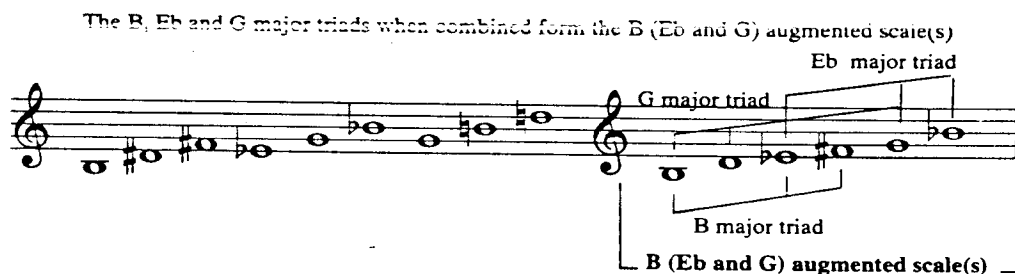
A perfect example of the augmented scale played intact in a solo is Michael Brecker's improvisation on *Not Ethiopia* from *Straphangin'* (the Brecker Brothers). (Ex. 11)

Example 11. Brecker example from *Not Ethiopia*



Another way to think of the construction of the scale is as three major triads, a major third apart. When these triads are combined the result is the augmented scale. (Ex. 12)

Example 12. The augmented scale broken down to three major triads



Oliver Nelson used this triadic permutation of the scale as a compositional device in the bridge of *Hoe-Down*.⁷ (Ex. 13) Likewise Freddie Hubbard played the same "lick" in his solo on *Survival of the Fittest*.⁸ (Ex. 14)

Example 13. Measures 16-20 of *Hoe-Down*



⁷ FULL NELSON; Verve V-8508

⁸ MAIDEN VOYAGE; Blue Note 84195

Example 14. The augmented scale in Freddie Hubbard's solo on *Survival of the Fittest*

Concert key

A augmented scale

F major triad Db major triad A major triad F major triad

In the 1978 recording by David Liebman entitled *Pendulum*, the title cut is based entirely on a pedal G. All three soloists, Randy Brecker (trumpet), Richie Beirach (piano) and Dave Leibman (tenor saxophone) use the augmented scale during their solos. (Ex. 15,16,17)

Example 15. Randy Brecker excerpt from *Pendulum*

Trumpet key

A pedal

A augmented scale

Example 16. Richie Beirach excerpt from *Pendulum*

Concert key

G pedal

F augmented scale

F augmented scale C augmented scale

Example 17. David Liebman excerpt from *Pendulum*

Tenor key

A pedal

C augmented scale

The augmented scale has not been limited to jazz. Film, "serious" and even pop rock composers have used it. The English composer, Gustav Holst employed it in his suite for large orchestra, *The Planets*. Listen for the celeste in the Neptune movement for an obvious example. "[It] can be found in both the musical and theoretical literature in many sources: Lendvai, for example, refers to it as his '1:3 modal' scale, and finds it in the music of Bartók; it marks the hexachordal division of Schönberg's *Wunderreihe*, of the *Ode to Napoleon* (Op. 41), and it can be found in the late piano sonatas of Scriabin. It is Babbitt's "third-order" all-combinatorial hexachord, Martino's 'Type E.' and Forte's 6-20."⁹ Those with an interest in non-jazz music theory may find the study of Robert Wason's article (cited below) and Frederic Rzewski's music ("The People United Will Never Be Defeated!") of benefit. If your research calls for a more passive approach, try listening carefully to those "spooky" sections in film and television scores. Often the augmented scale is being used. Or—check out the piano introduction to Frank Zappa's, *Little House I Used To Live In*¹⁰. Here he breaks up the augmented scale into two augmented triads a minor third apart and stacks one on top of the other. Other examples of augmented material in improvised solos can be found in the music of David Liebman, Jerry Bergonzi and Warren Bernhardt. Listen to Liebman's *Third Visit*¹¹, Bergonzi's *Essentials*¹² and Bernhardt's solo on *Modern Times*¹³ from the Steps Ahead album of the same name.

-
- 9 Robert Wason, "Tonality and Atonality in Frederic Rzewski's Variations on *The People United Will Never Be Defeated!*". *Perspectives of New Music*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Winter 1988), p. 121.
- 10 *BURNT WEENY SANDWICH*; reissue 10/91, Barking Pumpkin D21S-74239
- 11 *THE DUO LIVE*, Advance Music 86001
- 12 *THE JERRY BERGONZI QUARTET FEATURING BRUCE GERTZ*, Not Fat 3
- 13 *STEPS AHEAD, MODERN TIMES*, Elektra Musician 60351-2

How You Can Use The Augmented Scale

One of the most straightforward applications of the augmented scale is to use it on major 7, #5 chords. From the example below it can be seen that only the D# and G are not full-fledged chord members. However, those two notes can be thought of as passing tones or under-auxiliaries to the E and G#.

Cmaj⁷ (CΔ⁷⁺, CΔ⁷#5, CΔ+) C augmented scale



This brings us to an important point. Most people would agree that a major scale sounds quite good when played over a major chord. But when the notes are looked at on an individual basis some will be found to be more dissonant than others. Let's take an improviser's point of view and analyze each note of the C major scale as if it were to be played over a C major chord.

- C (root) A good note choice if you are a bass player, but not so good if you are improvising. Not colorful enough.
- D (ninth) A colorful note choice. It's drawback is that it doesn't express the harmony or function of the chord.
- E (third) An excellent note choice that tells us the quality and function of the chord i. e., whether it is major or minor. (In this case it is major.)
- F (fourth) The weakest note in the entire scale. It sounds "wrong" if sustained against the chord, i. e., the F must resolve to E.
- G (fifth) It doesn't sound bad, but it is not as colorful as the sixth or ninth. It is usually the first note to be omitted in a voicing.
- A (sixth) A colorful note choice. It's drawback is that it doesn't express the harmony or function of the chord.
- B (seventh) An excellent note choice that tells us if the chord wants to move to another chord or stay where it is. (In this case it wants to stay where it is. If the note was Bb it would want to move.)

Just because a certain scale is said to work over a certain chord, it does not mean that all the notes in that scale are equal. Some even sound downright "bad and wrong" when landed on and sustained. This is certainly the case with the augmented scale. Therefore, its use is not for the faint of heart. The player must use his/her intuition and ear, knowing that, on an individual basis, there are always two notes in each scale that will "clash" if not played as passing tones.

With this fair warning it is now time for the part that every jazz theory/exercise book must have—**RULES.**

Rules For Using The Augmented Scale

The reader should realize that there are many ways to conceptualize the use of scales over chords. Coltrane, for example in *One Up, One Down* probably derived his harmonic material from the inverted-augmented scale. Others cited in this book may have simply used their intuition and ear. It is not the authors' purpose to speculate on what others think about when they improvise. What we have observed is that many players use this scale in different ways. In an effort to help the student we have devised a set of rules. Use them as a starting point and remember that rules are made to be broken.

The augmented scale is a possible scale choice over any chord that contains an augmented triad within it. Since the scale is symmetrical there will be three starting notes available, but the end result will be the same. In other words if a C augmented scale sounds good over a given chord, then the E and Ab augmented scales will also work. In the examples that follow some notes are circled. Unless a strong dissonance is desired avoid stopping on them. These notes should be treated as passing tones.

- For $\text{maj}^7\#5$ chords, build an augmented scale on the root (third or raised fifth)

$\text{Cmaj}^7\#5$ [$\text{C}\Delta^7+$, $\text{C}\Delta^7\#5$, $\text{C}\Delta+$]

C augmented scale E augmented scale G# augmented scale

- For min/maj^7 chords, build an augmented scale on the major seventh (minor third, perfect fifth)

$\text{Cmi}(\Delta^7)$ [$\text{Cmi}(\text{Maj}^7)$, $\text{C}-\Delta$]

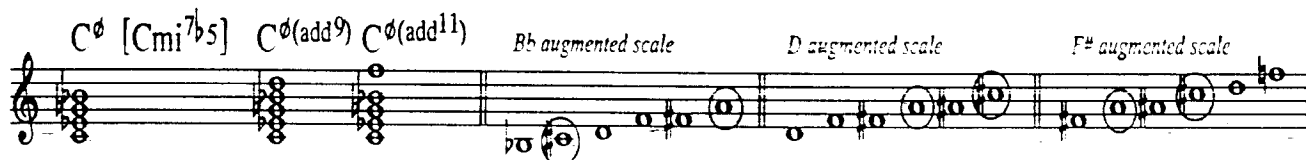
B augmented scale Eb augmented scale G augmented scale

- For dominant chords in general, build an augmented scale on the root (third or raised fifth)

C^7 $\text{C}^{13}(\#11)$ $\text{C}^{7\flat 5}_{\flat 9}$ $\text{C}^{7\sharp 5}_{\sharp 9}$ etc.

C augmented scale E augmented scale G# augmented scale

- For half-diminished chords, build an augmented scale on the seventh (second or raised fourth).



Exercises, Patterns and Etudes

An effective way to get the sound of a scale in your ears and the technique to play it under your fingers is to create patterns from the triads and/or sevenths chords which are found in the scale. This technique is used in the exercises that follow (nos. 1-9). They cover all twelve keys. As discussed earlier, because of its symmetrical nature, there are only four different augmented scales. Therefore, when your fingers learn C, they also know E and G[#]. If you learn these patterns from the four lowest notes on your instrument, your fingers will have practiced all the possible finger combinations for all twelve keys. However, hours of repetition must follow until you can easily play these patterns starting on any note.

With the theoretical discussion in the opening pages of this book and with the introductory exercises as models it is hoped that the reader would be able to devise his/her own practice patterns. That, of course, is the goal and the student should aim for it. In the meantime use the patterns that begin on page 23 as a starting point. They are given without rhythmic variation and if played verbatim during the course of a solo they will sound stiff, unmusical and "plugged in." It is up to you to vary them in ways that create music. This is really what we all should be striving for. Assimilate the material, internalize it, then make it your own. Certainly everyone uses "licks." Even classical composers like Mozart, Bach, Beethoven, (you name one) had their "licks". But what master composers and improvisers all learn how to do is to create art from basic material.

The sentence your are presently reading should make sense to you.

Does this one?

To sense you are presently make the sentence you should reading.

Both sentences use exactly the same words, but the second one is garbled. The difference between a good improviser and a weak one is often exactly the same as the difference in the above two sentences. If you want to be an accomplished improviser you must learn to make musical sense out of harmonic, melodic and rhythmic material. Learn some words, construct some sentences. Get some paragraphs that have meaning--then tell a story.

The etudes which begin on page 36 attempt to exploit and to demonstrate in a musical way some ways to use this scale in jazz. They simulate improvised solos and were written with the saxophone in mind. Other instrumentalists may have to make adjustments in range.

Introductory Exercises

1. 




2. 




3. 




This page contains musical notation for a four-part setting, organized into four systems. Each system consists of two staves, typically a treble and a bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and melodic lines with various intervals and phrasings. The key signature changes throughout the piece, starting with one sharp (F#) and moving through several other keys, including one flat (Bb) and one sharp (F#) again. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating long melodic phrases. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era musical score, possibly for a vocal quartet or instrumental ensemble.

The first system is marked with a 'c' and a treble clef. The second system is marked with a 'd' and a treble clef. The third system is marked with a '4' and a treble clef. The fourth system is marked with a 'b' and a bass clef. The notation is dense and intricate, with many accidentals and melodic lines.

The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of four staves. The first system is in C major (indicated by a 'C' time signature) and the second system is in D major (indicated by a 'd' time signature). Both systems feature complex melodic lines with many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs. The notation is dense and appears to be a transcription of a complex piece of music, possibly a fugue or a highly technical exercise. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system also ends with a double bar line.

5

d

This page contains seven systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves. The notation is written in a 6/8 time signature with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a complex melodic line with numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) and slurs. The systems are labeled with a '5' and a 'd' on the left side. The notation is arranged in a vertical column, with each system occupying a horizontal space. The staves are connected by a brace on the left. The music appears to be a single melodic line, possibly for a piano or a voice, with a high level of technical difficulty due to the frequent accidentals and slurs.

6

a

b

c

d

e

f

This page contains eight staves of musical notation, each featuring a single melodic line. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and phrasing marks (slurs, ties). The staves are labeled with letters 'a' through 'h' at the beginning of each line. The key signature for all staves is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. The first staff is labeled 'a' and has a key signature of one flat. The second staff is labeled 'b' and has a key signature of one flat. The third staff is labeled 'c' and has a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is labeled 'd' and has a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is labeled 'e' and has a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff is labeled 'f' and has a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff is labeled 'g' and has a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff is labeled 'h' and has a key signature of one flat. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. The first staff is labeled 'a' and has a key signature of one flat. The second staff is labeled 'b' and has a key signature of one flat. The third staff is labeled 'c' and has a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is labeled 'd' and has a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is labeled 'e' and has a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff is labeled 'f' and has a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff is labeled 'g' and has a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff is labeled 'h' and has a key signature of one flat.

This page contains four systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves. The systems are labeled with letters: 8, b, c, and d. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals), and a variety of note values. The key signature appears to be one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a style typical of late 19th or early 20th-century piano repertoire.

System 8: The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are beamed together and slurred. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.

System b: The first staff begins with a bass clef. It continues the melodic development with slurs and accidentals. The second staff shows a more active melodic line with frequent slurs.

System c: The first staff begins with a treble clef. It features a series of slurred eighth notes. The second staff continues with a similar melodic pattern, including some chromatic movement.

System d: The first staff begins with a bass clef. It contains a series of slurred eighth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line, ending with a final cadence.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is organized into six pairs of staves, each pair representing a different key signature and time signature. The first staff of each pair is in treble clef, and the second staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a style that suggests a specific melodic line, possibly for a single guitar voice. The keys and time signatures are indicated by the key signature (sharps and flats) and the time signature (4/4, 3/4, 2/4, etc.). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs. The page is numbered 22 in the top left corner.

9

b

c

d

DIATONIC PATTERNS*

$C\Delta+$, $C^7\text{alt}$, $C^{13}(\sharp 11)$, $D^b-\Delta$, D^b

The image displays eleven staves of musical notation, numbered 1 through 11, each representing a different diatonic pattern. The patterns are written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes and rests are arranged in a way that suggests a specific harmonic or melodic context. Some patterns include slurs and fingerings (e.g., '6' for sixteenth notes). The patterns are derived from the C augmented scale.

* These patterns are derived from the C augmented scale. Transpose them to all keys.

$C\Delta+$, C^7_{alt} , $C^{13}(\sharp 11)$, $D^b-\Delta$, $D^{\flat}$

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

$C\Delta+$, C^7_{alt} , $C^{13}(\sharp 1)$, $D^b\Delta$, $D^{\flat}$

24

25

26

27

28

29

$C\Delta+$, $C^7\text{alt}$, $C^{13}(\sharp 11)$, $D^2-\Delta$, D^2

The musical notation is arranged in 12 staves, grouped into six pairs. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various chords and melodic lines, with some staves containing a '16' marking. The page is numbered 26 in the top left corner.

Staff 1 (labeled 30): $C\Delta+$, $C^7\text{alt}$, $C^{13}(\sharp 11)$, $D^2-\Delta$, D^2

Staff 2: 16

Staff 3 (labeled 31): 16

Staff 4: 16

Staff 5 (labeled 32): 16

Staff 6: 16

Staff 7 (labeled 33): 16

Staff 8: 16

Staff 9 (labeled 34): 16

Staff 10: 16

Staff 11 (labeled 35): 16

Staff 12 (labeled 36): 16

C Δ +, C Δ alt, C Δ 13($\sharp$ 11), D Δ - Δ , D Δ

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

$C\Delta+$, C^7_{alt} , $C^{13}(\sharp 11)$, $D^{\flat}\Delta$, $D^{\flat}$

47 $C\Delta+$, C^7_{alt} , $C^{13}(\sharp 11)$, $D^{\flat}\Delta$, $D^{\flat}$

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

CHROMATIC PATTERNS*

The image displays 14 musical staves, each containing a different chromatic pattern. The patterns are written in various keys and time signatures, including 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4. The patterns are numbered 1 through 14. Some patterns are marked with '1', '2', or '3' indicating different variations or exercises. The patterns include ascending and descending scales, chromatic runs, and triplets. Some staves are marked with '5' indicating a fifth interval or a specific fingering.

* These patterns combine augmented scales built on all scale degrees. Transpose them where applicable.

This page contains 11 staves of musical notation. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including many triplets and sixteenth notes. The staves are numbered 8, 9, and 10 at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and complex rhythmic patterns including triplets and sixteenth notes.

11

12

13

14

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It consists of 14 measures, with measure numbers 11, 12, 13, and 14 explicitly labeled at the beginning of their respective staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by a high density of chromatic movement and frequent use of triplets, indicated by the number '3' above the notes. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and flats) to achieve the desired chromatic effect. The first staff (measures 11-12) features a complex sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with many accidentals. The second staff (measures 13-14) continues this pattern, with several measures containing triplets of eighth notes. The overall texture is highly technical and intricate.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

MINOR II-V-I PATTERNS

12 minor II-V-I patterns in 4/4 time, each consisting of two measures. The patterns are numbered 1 through 12 on the left margin. Above the first staff, the chord symbols D° , $G7^{alt}$, and C^- are indicated. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and fingerings (numbers 1-5) to guide the performer.

13 D° $G^7 \text{alt}$ C^-

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22 5 5 5 5 5

23 5 5 5 5 5

24 5 5 5 5 5

Rhythming Out

Up Tempo Jazz Swing

♩ = 120

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of eight staves of music, each containing a series of rhythmic runs. The tempo is marked as 'Up Tempo Jazz Swing' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is based on the chord progression of 'Tanuki's Night Out' by Lew Tabackin.

Staff 1: Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure contains a whole note chord F. The rest of the staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Staff 2: Measures 5-8. Chords: C- (measure 5), F7 (measure 6), Bb (measure 7), Eb7 (measure 8). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Staff 3: Measures 9-12. Chords: F (measure 9), A- (measure 10), D7 (measure 11), G- (measure 12). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Staff 4: Measures 13-16. Chords: C- (measure 13), F7 (measure 14), Bb (measure 15), Eb7 (measure 16). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

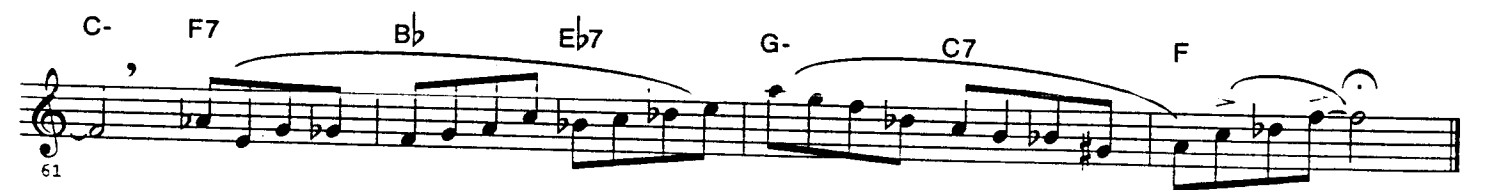
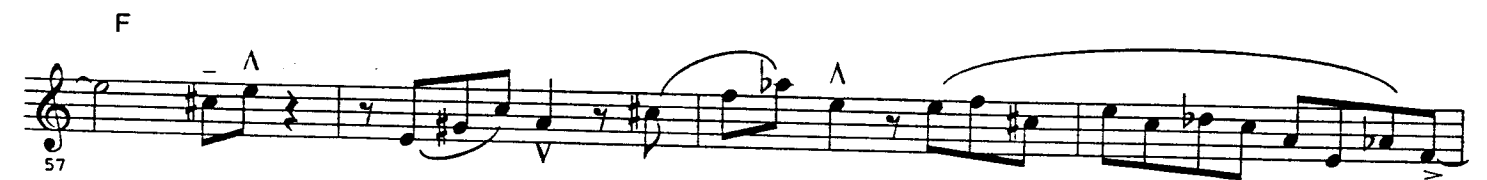
Staff 5: Measures 17-20. Chords: G- (measure 17), C7 (measure 18), F (measure 19). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Staff 6: Measures 21-24. Chords: Eb7sus (measure 21), A- (measure 22), D7 (measure 23), G- (measure 24). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Staff 7: Measures 25-28. Chords: F (measure 25), A- (measure 26), D7 (measure 27), G- (measure 28). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Staff 8: Measures 29-32. Chords: C- (measure 29), F7 (measure 30), Bb (measure 31), Eb7 (measure 32). The staff contains a series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs.

Based on the chord progression of
"Tanuki's Night Out" by Lew Tabackin



Way Out Of Town

Medium Tempo Jazz Swing • = 126

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music, each containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of three or six. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the tempo is marked 'Medium Tempo Jazz Swing' with a quarter note equal to 126 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'mf'. Chord symbols are placed above the staff at specific measures: A- (measures 1-2), A (measures 3-4), A7(b9) (measure 9), D- (measure 10), G7 (measure 11), CMaj (measure 12), F7 (measure 13), D- (measure 14), C- (measure 15), B- (measure 16), E7(b9) (measure 17), A- (measure 18), A7(b9) (measures 21-22), D- (measure 25), F- (measure 26), Bb7 (measure 27), C (measures 28-29), E- (measure 30), A7(b9) (measure 31), D- (measure 32), and G7 (measures 33-34). Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves.

Based on the chord progression of
"Get Out Of Town" by Cole Porter

This page of musical notation for guitar contains ten staves of music, each with a measure number and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various chords, technical markings, and phrasing slurs.

Staff 1 (Measures 32-35): Chords: C, B⁰, E7(#9), A-. Technical markings: Λ , *f*, and triplets (3).

Staff 2 (Measures 36-39): Continuation of the melodic line with triplets (3).

Staff 3 (Measures 40-43): Chords: A7(b9), D-, G7. Technical markings: Λ and a quintuplet (5).

Staff 4 (Measures 44-47): Chords: CMaj, F7, D-, C-. Technical markings: Λ and accents ($\hat{=}$).

Staff 5 (Measures 48-51): Chords: B-, E7(b9), A-. Technical markings: $\hat{=}$ and triplets (3).

Staff 6 (Measures 52-55): Continuation of the melodic line with triplets (3).

Staff 7 (Measures 56-58): Chord: A7(b9). Technical markings: Λ .

Staff 8 (Measures 59-62): Chords: F-, B^b7, C, E-, A7(b9), D-. Technical markings: triplets (3) and a flat in parentheses (b).

Staff 9 (Measures 63-66): Chords: G7, C, B⁰, E7(#9), A-. Technical markings: triplets (3) and Λ .

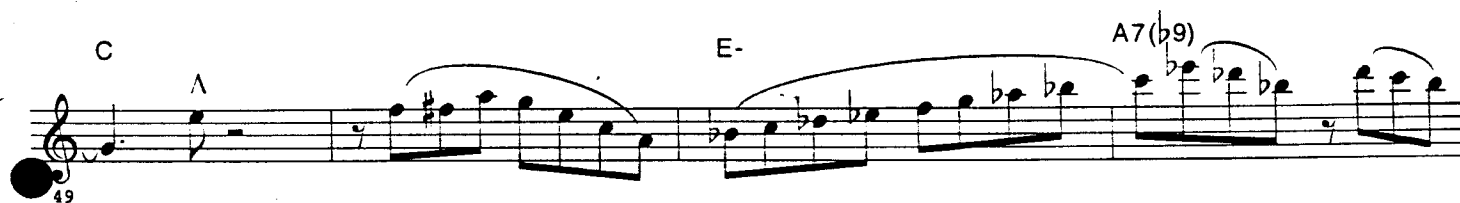
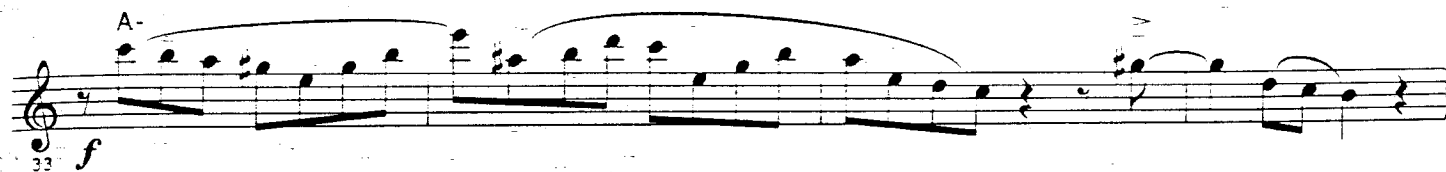
Hardly A Morning Sunrise

Up Tempo Jazz Swing

♩ = 112

Musical score for "Hardly A Morning Sunrise" in treble clef, 4/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music. Chord symbols are placed above the staff: A- (1), mf (1), f (5), D- (13), G7 (14), C (17), E- (18), A7(b9) (19), D- (21), Eb7 (22), E7 (23), A- (25), and V (29). The music features various jazz techniques including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Based on the chord progression of "Softly, as in
a Morning Sunrise" by Sigmund Romberg



Lu-Lu

Jazz 3/4 ♩ = 152

The musical score for "Lu-Lu" is written in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a tempo of 152 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 36, 42, and 47 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of chords and articulations:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-6):** Starts with a *mf* dynamic. Chords include C#7+ and B7.
- Staff 2 (Measures 7-12):** Continues the melodic line with chords BbΔ, F#-, and GΔ#11.
- Staff 3 (Measures 13-18):** Features a triplet of eighth notes (4:3) and a half note (4:3). Chords include GΔ#11 and C#7(#9).
- Staff 4 (Measures 19-24):** Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Chords include C#7+ and B7.
- Staff 5 (Measures 25-30):** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Chords include C#7+ and B7.
- Staff 6 (Measures 31-35):** Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Chords include B7, BbΔ, and F#-.
- Staff 7 (Measures 36-41):** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Chords include GΔ#11, C#7(#9), and GΔ#11.
- Staff 8 (Measures 42-46):** Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Chords include C#7(#9) and C#7+.

Based on the chord progression of "Ju-Ju"
by Wayne Shorter

51

56

61

67

72

77

82

87

92

Δ Δ Δ Δ

$C7_+$ $B7$ $B\flat\Delta$ $F\#-$ $G\Delta\#11$ $C\#7(\#9)$ $G\Delta\#11$ $C\#7_+$ $C7_+$ $B7$ $B\flat\Delta$ $F\#-$ $G\Delta\#11$ $C\#7(\#9)$ $G\Delta\#11$ $C\#7(\#9)$ $(C\#7(\#9))$

Salem

Medium Tempo Jazz Swing

♩ = 116

D-

The musical score for 'Salem' is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The tempo is 'Medium Tempo Jazz Swing' at 116 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets. Chord symbols are placed above the staff at specific measures: D- (measure 1), F- (measure 10), D- (measure 14), Ab7 (measure 17), G7 (measure 18), F#7 (measure 20), F7 (measure 21), Bb- (measure 22), B13 (#11) (measure 23), Bb- (measure 24), and A7 (#9) (measure 25). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 4, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, and 23 indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Based on the chord progression of "Witch Hunt"
by Wayne Shorter

D-

26

30

F-

33

D-

36

39

A^b7 G7 F[#]7

42

F7 B^b B7

45

B^b A7[#]9 D-

48

Downside Up

Up Tempo Jazz Swing

♩ = 96

Walt Weiskopf

Chords and markings in the score:

- Measure 1: A/C
- Measure 2: C#Δ+
- Measure 3: A/C
- Measure 4: Bø
- Measure 5: E7(b9)
- Measure 6: F#Δ11
- Measure 7: AbΔ+
- Measure 8: Asus
- Measure 9: Bsus
- Measure 10: C#sus
- Measure 11: Eb sus
- Measure 12: B/D (D.S. Only)
- Measure 13: Bb/Db
- Measure 14: A/C
- Measure 15: Fine
- Measure 16: C#Δ+
- Measure 17: A/C
- Measure 18: Bø
- Measure 19: E7(b9)
- Measure 20: F#Δ11
- Measure 21: AbΔ+
- Measure 22: Asus
- Measure 23: Bsus
- Measure 24: C#sus
- Measure 25: Eb sus
- Measure 26: B/D
- Measure 27: Bb/Db
- Measure 28: A/C
- Measure 29: C#Δ+
- Measure 30: A/C
- Measure 31: A
- Measure 32: A

38 A/C Bø E7(b9) F#11

42 AbΔ+ Asus Bsus C#sus

46 Ebsus B/D Bb/Db A/C

50 A/C C#Δ+ A/C

54 A/C Bø E7(b9) F#11

58 AbΔ+ Asus Bsus C#sus

62 Ebsus B/D Bb/Db A/C

66 A/C C#Δ+ A/C 3

70 A/C Bø E7(b9) F#11

74 AbΔ+ Asus Bsus C#sus

78 Ebsus B/D Bb/Db

D.C. al Fine

The Same Game

Quasi Bossa Nova ♩ = 126

1 *mf*

5

9

13

16

21

25

Chord symbols: Bb^+ , $Ab\Delta\#11$, $Ab\Delta^+$, $C7^+$, Bb^+ , $Ab\Delta\#11$, 6 , $Ab\Delta^+$, $C7^+$, $Asus$, $B7/A$, $Asus$, $B7/A$, Bb^+ , $Ab\Delta\#11$.

Based on the chord progression of "Same Shame"
by Bobby Hutcherson



Moon Juice

Up Tempo Jazz Swing $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score for "Moon Juice" is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing a melodic line with various chords and dynamics. The chords are primarily F major, B7, and Bb7. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

Staff 1: *f*-*p* Bb7

Staff 2: B7 Bb7

Staff 3: 1 F

Staff 4: 2 F

Staff 5: *p* Bb7 *mf*

Staff 6: F B7 Bb7

Staff 7: F

Staff 8: Bb7

Staff 9: F B7 Bb7

Staff 10: F

Based on the chord progression of "Moon Germs"
by Joe Farrell

43 B $\flat$ 7 F

47 B7 F

52 F B $\flat$ 7

56 B7 B $\flat$ 7 F

60 F

64 B $\flat$ 7 F B7

68 B $\flat$ 7 F B7

73 F B $\flat$ 7

77 F B7

81 B $\flat$ 7 F B7

85

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation, likely for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The notation is in treble clef. The first staff (measures 43-46) features a B $\flat$ 7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The second staff (measures 47-51) features a B7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The third staff (measures 52-55) features an F chord and a melodic line with slurs. The fourth staff (measures 56-59) features a B $\flat$ 7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The fifth staff (measures 60-63) features a B7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The sixth staff (measures 64-67) features an F chord and a melodic line with slurs. The seventh staff (measures 68-72) features a B $\flat$ 7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The eighth staff (measures 73-76) features a B7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The ninth staff (measures 77-80) features an F chord and a melodic line with slurs. The tenth staff (measures 81-84) features a B $\flat$ 7 chord and a melodic line with slurs. The page is numbered 51 in the top right corner.

Outer Space

Medium Tempo Jazz Swing ♩ = 126

The musical score for "Outer Space" is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is "Medium Tempo Jazz Swing" at 126 beats per minute. The score consists of nine staves of music, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, and 32 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and is heavily characterized by triplet figures. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning and accents (^) throughout. A first ending bracket is present above the first measure. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 32.

Based on the chord progression of
"Out of This World" by Harold Arlen

This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music, likely for a piano solo. The notation includes various chords, triplets, and dynamic markings. The staves are numbered 35, 39, 43, 47, 50, 53, 57, 61, 65, and 68. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation includes various chords, triplets, and dynamic markings. The staves are numbered 35, 39, 43, 47, 50, 53, 57, 61, 65, and 68. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation includes various chords, triplets, and dynamic markings.

35 *f* D-

39

43 E- A7(b9) D-

47 E7(b9)

50 A7(b9)

53 G- C7(b9) F-

57

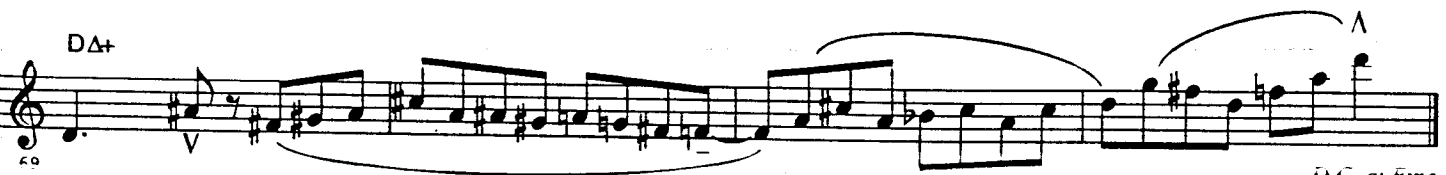
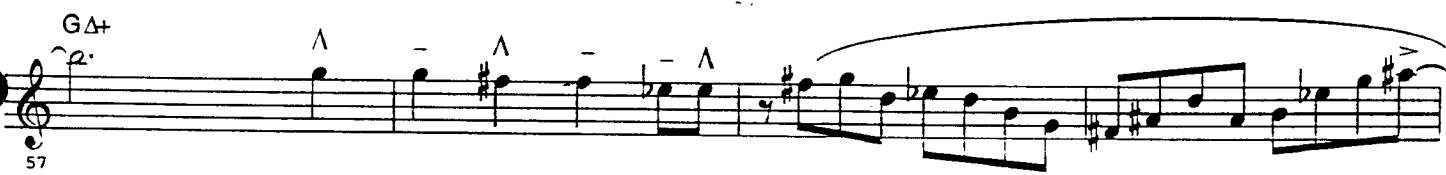
61

65

68 *mp* *mf* *f*

Up Tempo Jazz Swing $\sigma = 120$ Δt

Fine



D.C. al Fine

Matawan

Walt Weiskopf

1 *mp* $G\flat\Delta^+$

5 $B\Delta^{\#11}$ F^- $B\flat 7$ $G\flat\Delta^+$

10 $A\flat\Delta^+$

15 $E\Delta^{\#11}$ $G\flat\Delta^+$

20 $A\flat\Delta^{\#11}$ $B\flat 9$ $C-9$

25 $E\Delta^{\#11}$ $G\flat\Delta^+$ $B\Delta^{\#11}$

30 $B\flat\Delta^+$ $A\Delta^{\#11}$ $A\flat\Delta^+$ $G\Delta^{\#11}$ *on D.S.* *fine*

37 $G\flat\Delta^+$ $B\Delta^{\#11}$

41 F^- $B\flat 7$



Imagination

Quasi Bossa Nova ♩ = 120

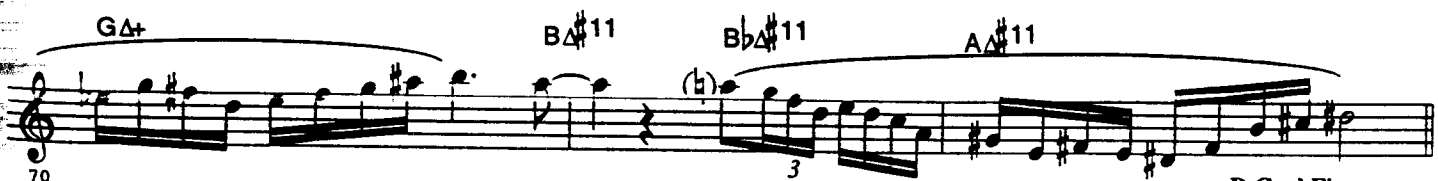
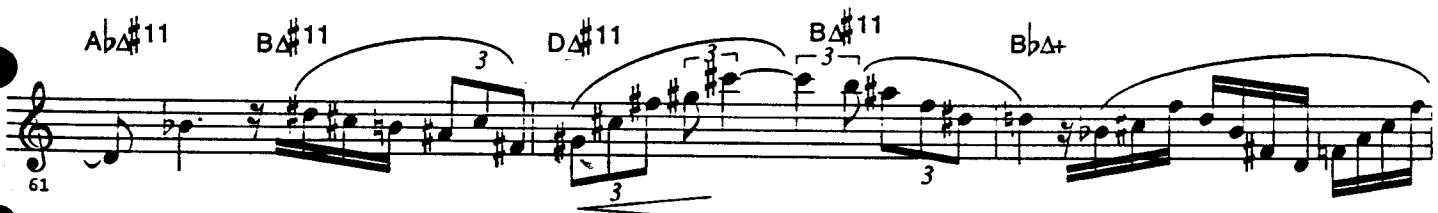
Walt Weiskopf

Chord progressions and musical markings throughout the score:

- Measures 1-5: $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $A\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $A\Delta^{11}$
- Measures 6-10: $D\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{+}$, $A\Delta^{+}$, $C\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$
- Measures 11-15: $B\flat\Delta^{11}$, $A\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $D\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{+}$
- Measures 16-20: $B\flat$, B , C , $B\flat/B$, $B\flat\Delta^{13}$, $A\Delta^{13}(\flat 9)$, $A\flat\Delta$, $G\Delta^{+}$
- Measures 21-25: $B\Delta^{11}$, $B\flat\Delta^{11}$, $A\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $A\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$
- Measures 26-30: $A\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $D\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$
- Measures 31-35: $B\Delta^{+}$, $A\flat\Delta^{+}$, $C\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $B\flat\Delta^{11}$, $A\Delta^{11}$, $A\flat\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$
- Measures 36-40: $D\Delta^{11}$, $B\Delta^{11}$, $B\flat\Delta^{+}$, $B\flat$, B

Dynamic markings: *mf*, *Fine*, *mf*

Measure numbers: 6, 11, 17, 23, 28, 31, 34, 38



D.C. al Fine